LESSON PLAN

PART I
COVER SHEET

LESSON TITLE: Survival Recovery Center Operations

TRAINING METHOD: Lecture

REFERENCES:
AFI 10-207 Command Posts
AFI 10-208 Continuity of Operations Plans
AFI 10-211 Civil Engineer Contingency Response Planning
AFI 10-212 Air Base Operability
AFI 10-215 Personnel Support for Contingency Operations (PERSCO)
AFI 10-404 Base Support Planning
AFI 31-301 Air Base Defense
AFI 32-4001 Disaster Preparedness Planning and Operations
AFI 32-4007 Camouflage, Concealment and Deception
USAF War and Mobilization Plan, Volume 1 (S)

AIDS AND HANDOUTS: Attachment 1, Sample SRC Organization Chart
PIN 609930, Prime BEEF Command and Control

LESSON OBJECTIVE: Provide discussion on command and control operations in the survival recovery center (SRC). Provide discussion on establishment, operation, and responsibilities of base agencies. Discuss plans affecting contingency operations and interface with other key control centers. Given a lecture on SRC operations, the student during the final course exam, must correctly answer questions demonstrating mastery of at least five samples of behavior listed below:

SAMPLES OF BEHAVIOR:

1. Identify the mission of the SRC.

2. Identify characteristics of the SRC as it relates to facilities, equipment, and maps.

3. Identify the minimum recommended membership of the SRC and match them with their respective responsibilities.

4. Identify activities within the SRC.

5. Describe the relationship between the SRC and unit control centers.

6. Identify key operations required by the SRC.

7. Identify unique differences of operating a SRC at a deployed location.

ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERN: Topical

SUGGESTED COURSE(S) OF INSTRUCTION: Control Center Operations
Prime BEEF Command/Control

STRATEGY: This lesson provides a general overview of contingency operations controlled by the SRC (also known as the contingency support staff (CSS)). Readiness Training Package (RTP) A6 (1 October 1995) was based on draft AFI 10-207, ***Command Posts.*** This AFI is still dated 27 December 1993 and therefore, the contents of this lesson plan will reflect information from the published AFI. Regardless of name, the concepts, purpose, and responsibilities of the SRC have remained virtually unchanged. This lesson plan simply outlines a typical control center with the composition and responsibilities. Customize this lesson to address the specific composition and responsibilities at your base.

LESSON OUTLINE:

MAIN POINT 1. SRC MISSION
- A. Command Post
- B. SRC Functions

MAIN POINT 2. CHARACTERISTICS
- A. Facilities
- B. Communications
- C. Maps

MAIN POINT 3. COMPOSITION AND RESPONSIBILITIES
- A. Commander
- B. Members

MAIN POINT 4. SRC ACTIVITIES
- A. Planning
- B. Disaster Response Force
- C. Force Beddown
- D. Passive Defense
- E. Airfield Recovery
- F. Rapid Runway Repair (RRR)
- G. Contamination Control
- H. Information

MAIN POINT 5. CONTROL CENTER RELATIONSHIPS
A. Nuclear, Biologicl, Chemical (NBC) Control Center
B. Base Defense Operations Center
C. Damage Control Center (DCC)
D. Personnel Readiness Function
E. Unit Control Centers (UCC)

MAIN POINT 6. SRC OPERATIONS
A. Assess
B. Analyze
C. Develop Strategy
D. Implement
E. Monitor
F. Control

MAIN POINT 7 DEPLOYED OPERATIONS
A. Preplanning
B. Variety
C. Flexibility

PART II
TEACHING PLAN
INTRODUCTION

ATTENTION: Base recovery after attack or BRAAT is a theater concept of recovering a base after attack when restoring flying operations is first priority. Restoring operations is also the priority following major accidents or other peacetime emergencies.

MOTIVATION: In the survival recovery center or SRC, recovery and restoration is now YOUR first priority. Your main objective is to restore installation operational capability to meet the primary missions, whether in peace or war.

OVERVIEW: This lesson will cover basic operations for an SRC. We will discuss:

⇒ SRC mission
⇒ characteristics
⇒ composition and responsibilities
⇒ SRC activities
⇒ control center relationships
⇒ SRC operations
⇒ deployment operations

TRANSITION: Let’s start with an overview of the mission of an SRC.

BODY

MAIN POINT 1. SRC MISSION	The SRC's mission is to monitor and direct survival actions before a contingency and the recovery actions afterwards. These actions apply to enemy attacks, major accidents, natural disasters, and any other contingency involving base-wide resources.
A. COMMAND POST (CP)	A. Command and control of all installation forces is managed through the command post and is organized directly under the wing commander.
CP IS INSTALLATION FOCAL POINT	The command post is responsible for controlling all activities required to support the mission. Sortie generation, aircraft maintenance, base defense, and base recovery are key activities. Installation CPs with operational flying units (units with military aircraft assigned) at minimum consist of these three functions: ⇒ operations control function ⇒ maintenance coordination function ⇒ SRC We are going to focus on contingency management through the SRC.
B. SRC FUNCTIONS	B. Primary functions of the SRC are:

⇒ Crisis management, including resource allocation
⇒ Survival and recovery operations

These concepts and operations apply in wartime and peacetime, and you will need to distinguish between the differences. For an obvious example, camouflage, concealment and deception or CCD operations are a concern of the SRC, but not during peacetime contingencies.

PRE-ATTACK

Before an attack and in conjunction with the base readiness action measures, the SRC:

⇒ coordinates the accomplishment of all installation and unit emergency action measures.
⇒ monitors alert levels and manning strengths.
⇒ directs and monitors shelter stocking, CCD, expedient hardening, resource dispersal, and other conventional warfare defensive measures.
⇒ monitors base NBC warfare defense measures.
⇒ executes notification and warning of alarm conditions and monitors required personnel actions.

POST-ATTACK

After attack, the SRC:

⇒ plots attack damage, contamination, and unexploded ordnance or UXO locations.
⇒ establishes priorities for recovery.
⇒ transmits direction for recovery efforts.

MAIN POINT 2. CHARACTERISTICS

The SRC is a control center designed and built upon the mission it is expected to perform. The USAF War and Mobilization Plan (WMP-1), Volume 1, directs its establishment and recommends membership. Size, physical layout, manning, and equipment will vary according to the mission, threat, and location. We will cover common characteristics and typical composition in the next few main points.

A. FACILITIES

A. To provide smooth operations, collocate the SRC with, or in close proximity to, the command post.

SEMIHARDENED, FILTERED

The SRC should afford the same degree of protection from effects of NBC and conventional attacks as the command post. For example, it should be a semihardened structure and provide a collective protection system in a chem/bio threat environment.

ALTERNATE SRC

Based on the threat, you may need to establish an alternate SRC to monitor actions of the primary SRC. The alternate SRC should also provide protection from NBC or conventional attack. The alternate will assume responsibilities if the primary SRC is disabled. You may have a scaled down staff in the alternate SRC. If so, at least have predesignated members.

B. COMMUNICATIONS

B. Equip the SRC and alternate with adequate radio and land-line communications. Ensure rapid receipt and dissemination of emergency information to all required agencies and specialized teams under direct SRC control. For example, faxes can be especially useful for passing information on map locations, UXOs, damage reports, etc. Plan for communications failures and overload. Have workarounds available and comm-out procedures developed.

Other essential communications equipment include:

⇒ secure comm capabilities.comm equipment with push-to-talk and headset adapters
⇒ fax equipment
⇒ computer hardware and software
⇒ "giant voice" capability

ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

SRCs are increasingly using computer technology. Units are already using automation to manage information needed for command, control, and communications.

Automation allows for graphic display of personnel and resources, automated incident tracking and reporting, and plume modeling. Automation will, in the near future, control defeat of threats operating in the laser, radar, and global position system (GPS) ranges. Technology will also allow overlaying CCD techniques on a base 3-D model to effectively implement a CCD plan and more.

C. MAPS

C. Maps (digitized or hard copy) must reflect essential data. Bases use airfield grid systems to speed reporting of damage and recovery information. It's vital that these maps stay current to include new construction and temporary road detours, etc. Maps should also show the locations of:

⇒ observation posts
⇒ BRAAT response team assembly areas
⇒ casualty collection points, second echelon (2E) medical care sites
⇒ UXO holding areas
⇒ decon stations
⇒ mass burial sites

⇒ personnel recovery areas
⇒ collective protection shelters
⇒ point air defense or short-range air defense emplacements
⇒ other critical sites and dispersal areas
⇒ defensive fighting positions
⇒ C4I locations
⇒ chemical detector locations
⇒ CCD assets, such as decoys, false operating surfaces, jammers, radar cornering reflectors, laser warning/defeat system components

POSTED MAPS ARE NORMALLY CLASSIFIED

These examples should be specifically addressed in the base Joint Support Plan (JSP). When all of this information is posted on maps, it is normally classified.

MAIN POINT 3. COMPOSITION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The support group commander, or equivalent, normally serves as commander in the SRC. SRC staff members are from various base agencies and used to provide functional area expertise. They also maintain contact with their UCC.

There are practical considerations when determining composition, including, but not limited to:

⇒ size and layout of the facility
⇒ number of representatives and plotters
⇒ entry into and traffic in the SRC
⇒ communication flow

⇒ chain of reporting
⇒ commander accessibility

A. COMMANDER

A. The SRC commander will:

⇒ direct execution of survival measures
⇒ decide priorities
⇒ monitor accomplishment of survival actions

The commander receives inputs from base control centers via SRC representatives and reports survivability status to the battle staff.

B. MEMBERS

B. Common members and their responsibilities include:

1) CIVIL ENGINEER

1) The CE representative exercises operational control of damage assessment and response teams (DARTs), RRR teams, bomb removal teams, facility repair, and civil engineer resources through the DCC.

MOS SELECTION

⇒ A very important CE function is to provide minimum operating strip (MOS) options to the commander. MOS is a minimum section of runway clear of craters, debris, and other obstructions which provides adequate space to launch and recover aircraft.

REPAIR QUALITY CRITERIA

⇒ Determining the method of airfield pavement repair.

DAMAGE REPAIR PRIORITIES

⇒ The CE representative also advises on installation damage repair priorities and capabilities and progress of emergency repair actions.

2) CE READINESS

2) The CE readiness representative often oversees activation of the SRC. The readiness chief advises the SRC staff on:

⇒ NBC and conventional hazards
⇒ pre-, trans-, and post-attack actions for base populace
⇒ mission oriented protective posture (MOPP) levels
⇒ shelter and contamination control operations
⇒ CCD measures taken and possible expedient measures

3) CE EOD

3) The CE Explosice Ordnance Disposal (EOD) representative works closely with damage assessment teams (DATs), manages standoff munitions disruption (SMUD) teams, UXO disposal teams, munitions clearance and bomb removal teams, and other EOD assets. The EOD representative will brief the SRC staff on hazards, priorities, and options.

4) FIRE DEPARTMENT

4) The Fire representative exercises operational control over crash, fire, and rescue assets through the fire control center. They provide the SRC staff with status on critical crash, fire, rescue equipment and firefighting operations, and firefighting priorities and options.

5) SECURITY POLICE

5) The Security Police representaive coordinates between the SRC, base defense operations center or BDOC, and AF office of special investigation for installation active defense issues.

6) MEDICAL

6) The Medical representative performs liaison between the SRC and medical treatment facility. This includes advising the SRC staff on casualty collection points, chemical agent pretreatment drugs, aeromedical evacuations, ambulatory evacuations, heat stress, and medical effects of NBC contamination.

7) PERSONNEL

7) The Personnel representative exercises control over the base manpower pool. The personnel representative coordinates with medical and mortuary agencies to reassign and backfill personnel shortages, prepares personnel strength reports, and initiate PERSCO casualty notification procedures.

8) COMMUNICATIONS	8) The Communications representative manages command, control, communications, and computer (C4) assets and repair teams through the communications support center. The comm representative assesses damage to C4 systems, provides status of capabilities to the SRC, and coordinates repairs.
9) TRANSPORTATION	9) The Transportation representative manages transportation resources, prioritizes and ensures expedient repairs to vehicles and specialized equipment, and advises the SRC staff on critical transportation assets.
10) PLOTTERS AND RUNNERS	10) The plotter and runner serve under the direction of the SRC commander and updates status boards and maps with information received from organization representatives.
11) AUGMENTEES	11) The SRC commander may augment the staff from existing base-wide resources.
MAIN POINT 4. SRC ACTIVITIES	Let's cover specific activities involved in working in the SRC.

A. PLANNING

A. In addition to the WMP, MAJCOMs will develop continuity of operations plans (COOP) and/or survival, recovery, and reconstitution (SRR) plans. Subordinate units or installations need to develop supporting plans. Units and SRC members should be involved and familiar with these plans and their supporting checklists.

For example, guidance provided for developing a COOP identifies these considerations:

⇒ In the event of a surprise nuclear or terrorist attack or during a natural or other catastrophic event, use short-term planning factors to reestablish instantaneous operational capabilities.

⇒ Throughout a buildup of alert or threat conditions, use long-term planning factors to maintain continuity. This may include reformatting of battle staffs or crisis action teams.

⇒ Focus on survival and give emergency priority to military operations, restoration of law and order, support to civil authorities, and damage assessment.

B. DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE

B. The SRC monitors the readiness and operations of the Disaster Response Force (DRF). This includes the disaster control group, specialized teams, and unit control centers. The readiness of these forces must be consistent with the current alert condition (LERTCON) and terrorist threat condition (THREATCON). SRC staff will monitor these conditions closely and pass all required actions to unit control centers.

1) DCG

1) The Disaster Control Group (DCG) is normally activated for peacetime contingencies to respond to the scene of a major accident. The DCG provides on-scene command, control, and communications.

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: Refer to RTP E4 for more information on the disaster control group.

2) SPECIALIZED TEAMS

2) The SRC monitors unit specialized teams and activates those under their control. Specialized teams are used throughout the base to ensure or restore mission capability. Teams could include, but are not limited to:

⇒ shelter management
⇒ hurricane preparedness
⇒ NBC reconnaissance
⇒ contamination control
⇒ explosive ordnance reconnaisance
⇒ UXO Safing
⇒ hazardous materials response
⇒ RRR
⇒ damage assessment
⇒ mortuary affairs
⇒ smoke generation/decoy emplacement

3) UCCS

3) We'll cover UCCs in more detail later.

C. FORCE BEDDOWN

C. The SRC monitors force beddown activities.

Force beddown includes providing facility and utility support for incoming or additive forces using mobile assets or converting existing facilities. Typical mobile assets used are tents, generators, water purification units, mobile arresting barriers, lighting systems, utility distribution systems, and heater/air conditioning units. Force beddown also includes medical support.

D. PASSIVE DEFENSE

D. The SRC also initiates and monitors passive defense measures.

Passive defense measures reduces an enemy's ability to identify targets, minimizes damage to critical assets, and protects resources from the effects of air and ground attacks. Passive defense measures include hardening, dispersal, and CCD. Hardening improves survivability of facilities and utilities, but is usually more costly than CCD measures.

Possible CCD measures include:

⇒ decoys
⇒ towndown and blackout
⇒ forestation and vegetation
⇒ electronic countermeasures
⇒ smoke and obscurants
⇒ camouflage screens

E. AIRFIELD OPERATIONS AND RECOVERY

E. As mentioned, the primary mission of the SRC is the restoration of base facilities that support sortie generation efforts. For example, essential to airfield operations from the fire department perspective is mass aircraft starts, abnormal refuels, and mass uploading of munitions.

CRITICAL TO AIRFIELD RECOVERY IS RAPID ASSESSMENT AND REPAIR OF AIRFIELD SURFACES.

Critical to airfield recovery is rapid assessment and repair of airfield surfaces. Immediately following an attack, airfield damage assessment teams (DATs) respond to the runway and taxiways along preplanned routes.

DATs relay the location and types of damage and UXOs to the MOS selection team in the SRC. The MOS selection team plots damage and UXOs on a map in an effort to develop several MOS alternatives to present to the senior operational commander.

OPTIMALLY, SELECT THE MOS WITHIN 30 MINUTES FOLLOWING AN ATTACK.

The SRC commander and CE representative identify MOS candidates to the senior operational commander based on damage repair times, single or bidirectional takeoff/landing capability, and access routes. Optimally, select the MOS within 30 minutes following an attack.

F. RRR

F. Continued generation of sorties after an attack on the runway is dependent upon completion of RRR. The SRC ensures all personnel, equipment, and materials are available to accomplish RRR as soon as possible.

G. CONTAMINATION CONTROL

G. The SRC directs contamination control operations to support the continuation of flying operations. Limit decontamination to portions of aircraft, equipment, facilities, and areas needed to support essential operations. Initiate thorough or complete decontamination only after accomplishing all immediate decontamination.

H. INFORMATION

H. In order to fulfill the specific tasks of the mission, SRC members must disseminate information to, and collect information from, UCCs and shelters. Inputs come into the SRC either from control centers or individual reports.

1) INDIVIDUAL REPORTS

1) Individual reports are unplanned and uncontrolled. Expect individuals to call in when they lose power or water or have a fire or damaged building.

Individual reports create a big potential for chaos by having people with low priority problems saturating the telephone lines.

The advantage of an organized report is that you can quickly get a damage picture of the entire base. This will reduce multiple report and provide a better system to prioritize damage.

2) ORGANIZED REPORTS

2) During contingencies, the SRC receives reports from several sources. First, messages and status updates arrive from headquarters and other installations.

Organized reports usually originate from base personnel or designated teams. Then reports are funneled to UCCs and passed to the SRC. Reports can also come from observation posts.

OBSERVATION POSTS

Observation posts will have people dispersed on base who can immediately report on postattack conditions and damage in their immediate area. Some examples would be the aircraft control tower or security police ground defense positions.

Organized reports should contain the following:

- ⇒ casualties
- ⇒ fires
- ⇒ facility/utility damage
- ⇒ presence of NBC agents
- ⇒ airfield damage
- ⇒ UXOs
- ⇒ indication of impact to mission

INSTRUCTOR'S NOTE: Refer to RTP C4, Attack Reporting Procedures, for more information.

3) INFORMATION FLOW

3) The SRC has several simultaneous requirements to communicate information and decisions. Communications may include checklists to activate, resources needed, directions to evacuate or take cover, and accomplishment of specific actions associated with states and stages of alert.

DOWNWARD FLOW

The SRC must inform UCCs of the situation when it changes -- alert stages, threats, or attack information are examples.

UPWARD FLOW

Upward flow of information starts with the individual and goes through the UCC to the SRC. As individuals complete mission-supporting tasks, they provide the information to their UCC.

INFORMATION MUST BE UP-CHANNELED TO THE WING COMMANDER

The SRC must also communicate with MAJCOM or theater through the wing commander to report any critical shortages or incidents that affect the mission capability of the installation.

4) DUPLICATION OF INFORMATION

4) Because of the levels of input, multitude of sources, and quantities of information channeled through the SRC, reports are inevitably duplicated. The SRC staff needs to coordinate and consolidate all inputs to eliminate duplications.

MAIN POINT 5. CONTROL CENTER RELATIONSHIPS

As you can see, SRC representatives provide a liaison between the SRC commander and critical control centers. It's important to understand the function of some of these control centers.

A. NBC CONTROL CENTER

A. The NBC Control Center (NBCCC) is an integral part of the SRC. Either collocated with the SRC or consolidated with other control centers such as the DCC, the NBCCC is vital for recovery operations.

WARNS AFFECTED UNITS

The NBCCC plots attacks and analyzes the hazards from possible NBC contamination. The NBCCC transmits information concerning hazard areas to other potentially affected units and completes NBC warning and notification reports for higher headquarters. The NBCCC also monitors exposure control procedures.

B. BASE DEFENSE OPERATIONS CENTER

B. Air base defense is the responsibility of the ground defense force commander or GDFC. The GDFC establishes the base defense operations center (BDOC) as a focal point for base security and defense.

C. DCC

C. CE's DCC manages unit contingency response teams.

The DCC allocates resources to construct, protect, and repair the infrastructure of the installation to include facilities, airfield, utilities, and communication and alerting systems.

The DCC maintains, establishes, and restores operational capability through:

⇒ damage repair
⇒ operations and maintenance of facilities and collective protection systems during contingencies

The DCC also monitors aircraft rescue and facility fire protection.

The Base CE Contingency Response Plan outlines the roles and responsibilities for damage control operations.

D. PERSONNEL READINESS FUNCTION

D. The personnel readiness function serves as the base OPR for personnel matters during contingency, wartime, and emergency operations.

The personnel readiness function maintains personnel strength accountability (deployed TDY and TDY augmentation forces) using the automated MANPER-B system.

E. UCC	E. We have only covered a few key control centers. In addition, each unit must have, to some varying degree, a UCC or function to allocate unit resources and track personnel.
TRANSITION:	We've covered a wide area from planning to information flow. Your goal is to develop a strategy that will focus these activities into a single objective.
MAIN POINT 6. SRC OPERATIONS	Your job is to coordinate, integrate, and control recovery operations. Let's break this down into a six-step process.
A. ASSESS	A. After you collect all the information, assess the situation. Assess the damage and hazards and determine the status of people, equipment, and supplies.
B. ANALYZE	B. Analyze recovery actions. Determine the scope of damage and analyze the impact on the mission.
C. DEVELOP STRATEGY	C. Develop your recovery strategy, establish priorities, and then present this to the battle staff for approval.
D. IMPLEMENT	D. Implement your recovery strategy by directing the subordinate control centers or specialized teams.

E. MONITOR

E. Monitor the situation and follow up on all actions.

F. CONTROL

F. The key is to keep control of a chaotic situation.

1) STAY CALM

1) Stay Calm. Force yourself, even when the pressure is on. Help others stay calm.

2) KEEP FOCUS

2) Whatever gets aircraft flying the soonest or gets the mission on track first should generally be your yardstick for priorities.

3) KNOW THE MISSION

3) Know what each organization on base does for the mission.

4) "BIG PICTURE"

4) Don't lose sight of the big picture. You can get so caught up working individual problems, that you don't see the overall base situation. An example of this would be holding up flying operations while trying to find a MOS on a damaged runway when the parallel taxiway is totally undamaged.

5) 'TRIAGE" INFO

5) Perform "triage" on incoming damage information to determine priorities.

6) FLEXIBILITY

6) Be flexible. New information may force you to adjust priorities.

7) SHARE INFO	7) Share information. Encourage others to share their thoughts when they see a problem that needs attention.
8) COMMANDER INVOLVEMENT	8) Get commanders involved. If priorities are not clear cut, invite the Operations Group or Logistics Group commander to put their needs in a priority order.
9) DO SOMETHING	9) Do something early. Start when inputs come in and adjust as you go. Commanders want information immediately even if it's based on limited input.
MAIN POINT 7. DEPLOYED OPERATIONS	SRC operations should be consistent between homestation and deployed locations. Deployed locations offer different challenges ranging from unfamiliar facilities to working with host-nation personnel. Let's talk about what to expect and how to minimize disrupting the operation.

A. PREPLANNING

A. You basically have two options for deployed locations: either you will know where you're deploying to or you won't. If you know your deployment location, you can accomplish extensive preplanning. Normally, this includes a site survey to the deployed location. There may also be a base support plan already developed for your deployed area.

DEVELOP A SITE SURVEY CHECKLIST

If a site survey is possible, obtain or develop a checklist of areas to investigate. Facilities, terrain, threat, climate, base warning systems, and communications are just a few required areas.

Preplanning also needs to cover who and how you will work with other units.

Will you be involved in joint operations? Will you be working with host-nation personnel? Are plans already developed at the deployed locations? These are just a few questions you need to ask.

What about manning? Are the deployed unit type codes (UTCs) filling the positions of the SRC when deployed? Deployed personnel may have to create the SRC staff from available manning resources or you may just integrate into the staff of an existing SRC.

B. VARIETY

B. If you don't know where the deployed location is, then, as a minimum, expect operations to be different. Expect and be prepared for a variety of changes. Something as simple as different radio frequencies can adversely affect operations.

C. FLEXIBILITY

C. The best way to approach deployed locations, whether known or unknown, is to be flexible. Flexibility can actually be factored into the operation through your checklists. Develop checklists that cover main subject areas and ask questions that will allow adaptation once you arrive at your deployed location.

FLEXIBILITY ALLOWS YOU TO COVER THE REQUIRED AREAS AND STILL ADAPT TO THE SITUATION WITHOUT FORGETTING CRITICAL OPERATIONS.

For example, base attack warning is necessary. Therefore, it is a checklist item. The unknown may be what type of alerting system local government has in place. Flexibility allows you to cover the required areas and still adapt to the situation without forgetting critical operations.

CONCLUSION

SUMMARY:

In summary, we have discussed the concept of establishing and operating a SRC. We established the fact that the SRC mission is to monitor and direct survival and recovery actions. This applies to enemy attack and can also apply to accidents, emergencies, and natural disasters.

We talked about the characteristics of a SRC from the point of view of facilities, equipment, and maps.

We covered the composition of the SRC and how that composition can vary according to the mission or threat. We listed responsibilities of these members and talked about how the members and the SRC interface with other control centers.

Next we covered planning within the SRC and activities, such as monitoring specialized teams and force beddown. We talked about the information flow and reporting required for SRC operations.

And finally, we talked about how to prepare for SRC operations at a deployed location.

REMOTIVATION:	Again, the priority is base recovery. As a SRC member, recovery, continuing with the mission, saving lives, and mitigating damages rests on your ability to function in the SRC.
CLOSURE:	This concludes this lesson.
TRANSITION:	(Develop locally to transition to the next topic.)

PART III
EVALUATION
STUDENT PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

TEST ITEMS

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1. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify the mission of the SRC.

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice) The mission of the survival recovery center is to:

a. Monitor recovery actions only during natural disasters and major accidents.
b. Monitor and coordinate the status of all assigned and transient weapon systems.
c. Monitor and direct survival actions before a contingency and recovery actions afterwards.
d. Monitor unit resources during an attack, natural disasters, major accidents, and hazardous materials incidents.

KEY: c

REFERENCE: Main Point 1

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2. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify characteristics of the SRC as it relates to facility, communications, equipment, and maps.

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice) Which of the following statements is FALSE?

a. Technological advancements allow SRCs to graphically assess damage and provide analysis.
b. Communication capabilities are required in the SRC for passing all NBC reports to other affected units.
c. The primary facility for the SRC should offer the same degree of protection as does the command post.
d. Information such as UXO locations, SHORAD emplacements, and location of observation posts can not be displayed on a map if the information is classified.

KEY: d

REFERENCE: Main Point 2.

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3. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify the minimum recommended membership of the SRC and match them with their respective responsibilities.

QUESTION 1: (Multiple Choice) Which one of the following are not typically represented in the SRC?

a. EOD
b. Medical
c. Weather
d. Personnel

KEY: c

REFERENCE: Main Point 3.

QUESTION 2: (Multiple Choice)

The SRC staff provides

a. Functional area expertise to the SRC commander
b. Contact between the SRC and other key control centers.
c. Control over activation and monitoring of specialized teams used for base recovery.
d. All of the above.

Key: d

REFERENCE: Main Point 3

4. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify activities within the SRC.

QUESTION 1: (Multiple Choice) Which of the following are FALSE concerning planning activities in the SRC.

a. Focus on survival and give emergency priority to military operations, restoration of law and order, support to civil authorities, and damage assessment.

b. Throughout a buildup of alert or threat conditions use long-term planning factors to maintain continuity, to include reformatting of battle staffs or crisis action teams.

c. Planning factors must be specific to cover all contingencies. Risk analysis and threat assessment will identify every possible situation and provide the basis for pre-planning.

d. In the event of a surprise nuclear or terrorist attack or during a natural or other catastrophic event, use short-term planning factors to reestablish instantaneous operational capabilities.

KEY: c

REFERENCE: Main Point 4

QUESTION 2 (True of False) The SRC monitors survival and recovery actions for peacetime major accidents through the disaster control group.

a. True
b. False

KEY: a

REFERENCE: Main Point 4

5. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Describe the relationship between the SRC and key control centers.

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice) What control center is responsible for plotting and analyzing chemical attacks and their associated hazards, transmitting attack information to other potentially affected units, and monitoring exposure control procedures.

a. UCC
b. DCC
c. BDOC
d. NBCCC

KEY: d

REFERENCE: Main Point 5

6. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify key operations required by the SRC.

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice) Which of the following is NOT a key operation upon activation of the SRC?

a. Designate members to the alternate SRC.
b. Monitor the situation and follow up on recovery actions.
c. Assess the situation by determining the status of people, equipment, and supplies.
d. Develop your recovery strategy by directing the subordinate control centers or specialized teams.

KEY: a

REFERENCE: Main Point 6

7. LESSON OBJECTIVE: Identify the unique differences of operating a SRC at deployed locations.

QUESTION: (Multiple Choice) Successful operation at a deployed location requires preplanning and

a. Flexibility
b. Site surveys
c. Dedicated UTC for command and control
d. None of the above

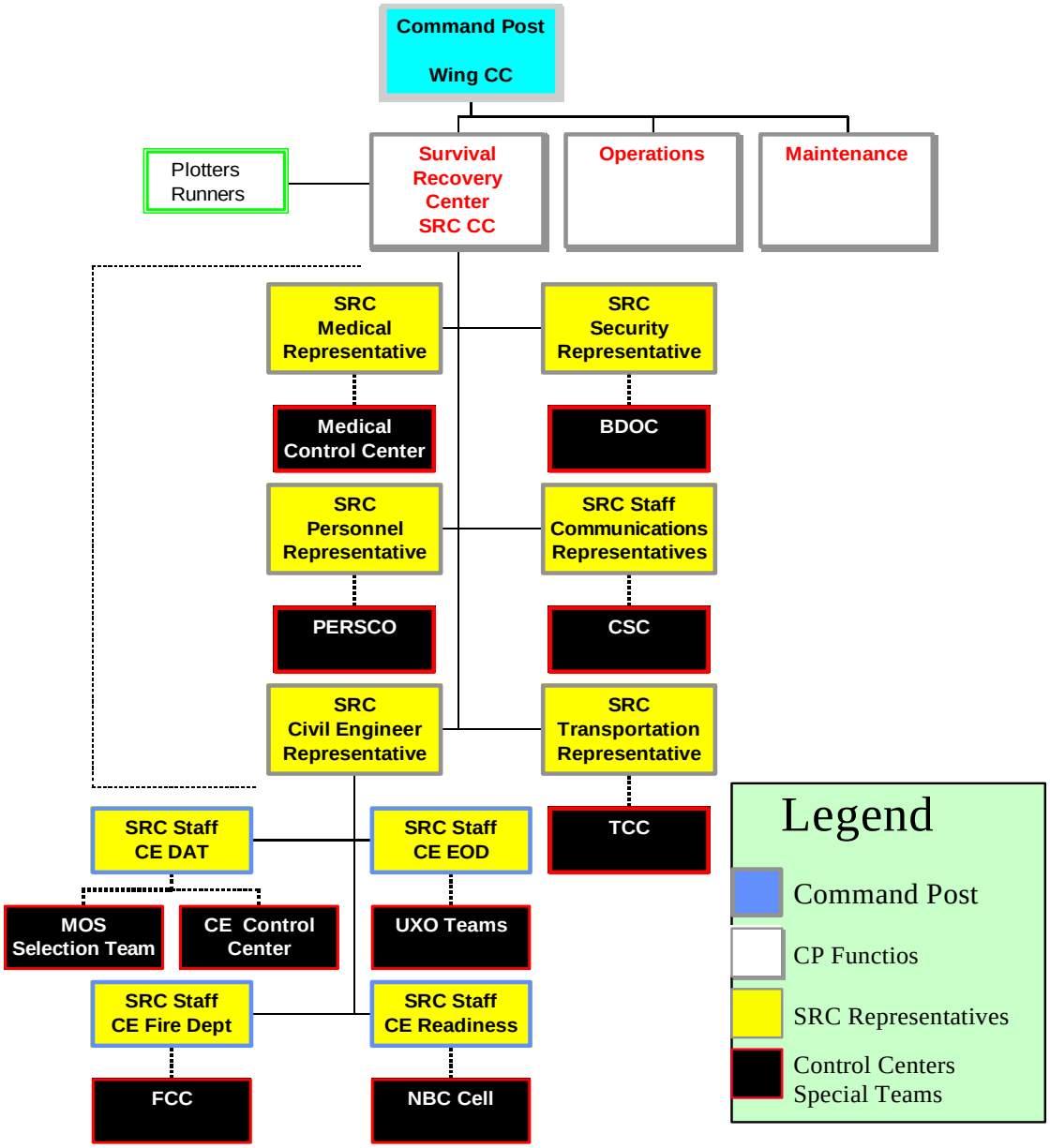
Key: a

REFERENCE: Main Point 7

PART IV
RELATED MATERIALS

Attachment 1: Sample SRC organization chart
RTP E4 - On-Scene Disaster Control Group
RTP C4 - Attack Report Procedures

Survival Recovery Center



Attachment 1 - Sample
SRC Organization Chart

TRAINING PACKAGE COMMENT REPORT

RTP #	RTP DATE

To get an *immediate response* to your questions concerning subject matter in this Readiness Training Package (RTP), call the author (listed on the front cover) or the Contingency Training Section at DSN 523-6160 between 0700-1600 (CT), Monday through Friday. Otherwise, write, fax, or E-mail the author to make comments, suggestions, or point out technical errors in the area of: references, body information, performance standards, test questions, and attachments.

NOTE: Do not use the Suggestion Program to submit corrections for printing or typographical errors.

Comments:_____

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HQ AFCESA/CEX FAX #: DSN 523-6383
Internet: reeds@afcesa.af.mil

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OFFICIAL BUSINESS

HQ AFCESA/CEXR
ATTN: MSGT REED
139 BARNES DRIVE SUITE 1
TYNDALL AFB FL 32403-5319